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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A process for forming an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display (IPS-LCD), comprising steps of:
providing a substrate made of an insulating material;

forming a first conductive layer on a first side of said substrate, and defining a gate conductive structure, and a bus portion of a common electrode;

forming a tri-layer structure consisting of a gate insulation layer, a semiconductor layer, and an etch stopper layer;

defining an etch stopper structure with a portion of said semiconductor layer exposed;

forming a highly doped semiconductor layer, and defining a contact via for interconnection to said bus portion of said common electrode;

forming a second conductive layer, and defining source/drain regions, a data line, a pixel portion of a data electrode, and a pixel portion of said common electrode with said etch stopper structure and said gate insulation layer as a stopper, wherein said pixel portion of said common electrode is interconnected to said bus portion of said common electrode through said contact via; and

forming a passivation layer, and defining a pixel region for exposing said pixel portions of said data and common electrodes.

- 2. The process according to claim 1 wherein a storage-capacitor portion of said common electrode is simultaneously defined together with said gate conductive line and said bus portion of said common electrode.
- 3. The process according to claim 2 wherein a storage-capacitor portion of said data electrode is simultaneously defined together

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- with said source/drain regions, said data line, said pixel portions of said data and common electrodes.
- 4. The process according to claim 3 wherein a storage capacitor consisting of said storage-capacitor portion of said data electrode and said storage-capacitor portion of said common electrode is disposed between a boundary of said pixel region and said gate conductive line.
- 5. The process according to claim 1 wherein said pixel portions of said common and said data electrode structures are both of a comb shape, and arranged opposite to each other with alternate comb teeth.
- 6. The process according to claim 1 wherein said first conductive layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of chromium, molybdenum, tantalum molybdenum, tungsten molybdenum, tantalum, aluminum, aluminum silicide, copper and a combination thereof.
- 7. The process according to claim 1 wherein said insulation layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of silicon nitride (SiN_x) , silicon oxide (SiO_x) , silicon oxynitride (SiO_xN_y) , tantalum oxide (TaO_x) , aluminum oxide (AlO_x) , and a combination thereof.
- 8. The process according to claim 1 wherein said etch stopper layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of silicon nitride (SiN_x), silicon oxide (SiO_x) and silicon oxynitride (SiO_xN_y).
- 9. The process according to claim 1 wherein said semiconductor layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of intrinsic amorphous silicon, micro-crystalline silicon and polysilicon.
 - 10. The process according to claim 1 wherein said doped semiconductor

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layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of highly doped amorphous silicon, highly doped micro-crystalline silicon and highly doped polysilicon.

- 11. The process according to claim 1 wherein said second conductive
 layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of
 indium tin oxide, indium zinc oxide and indium lead oxide.
 - 12. The process according to claim 1 wherein said passivation layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of silicon nitride and silicon oxynitride.
- 13. The process according to claim 1 wherein said insulating substrate is a light-transmitting glass.
 - 14. The process according to claim 1 wherein said second conductive layer is a composite layer including a transparent electrode layer and a metal layer overlying said transparent electrode layer.
- 15. The process according to claim 14 wherein a portion of said metal layer in said pixel region is removed after said data electrode and said pixel portion of said common electrode are exposed.
 - 16. The process according to claim 15 wherein said metal layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of chromium, molybdenum, tantalum molybdenum, tungsten molybdenum, tantalum, aluminum silicide, copper and a combination thereof.
 - 17. The process according to claim 15 wherein said transparent electrode layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of indium tin oxide, indium zinc oxide and indium lead oxide.
 - 18. The process according to claim 15 wherein said step for defining

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said etch stopper structure includes sub-steps of:

forming a photoresist layer on said tri-layer structure;

providing an exposing source from a second side of said substrate opposite to said first side by using a remaining portion of said first conductive layer as a shield to obtain an exposed area and an unexposed area; and

removing said photoresist and said etch stopper layer of said exposed area so that the remaining portion of said etch stopper layer in said unexposed area has a specific shape substantially identical to the shape of said remaining portion of said first conductive layer, thereby exposing a portion of said semiconductor layer of said exposed area.

19. An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display (IPS-LCD), comprising:

a first insulating substrate;

a second insulating substrate;

liquid crystal molecules sandwiched between said first and second insulating substrates;

a thin film transistor (TFT) structure disposed on said first insulating substrate;

a common electrode structure disposed at said first insulating substrate, and including a pixel portion and a storage-capacitor portion;

a data electrode structure disposed on said first insulating substrate, electrically connected to a source electrode portion of said TFT structure, and including a pixel portion and a storage-capacitor portion; and

a passivation structure overlying said TFT, common electrode and data electrode structures with a pixel aperture exposing said pixel portions of said common and data electrode structures;

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wherein a storage capacitor consisting of said storage-capacitor portions of said common and data electrode structures is disposed between a boundary of said pixel aperture and a gate conductive line of said TFT structure.

- 5 20. The IPS-LCD according to claim 19 wherein said common electrode structure further includes a bus portion.
 - 21. The IPS-LCD according to claim 19 wherein said pixel portions of said common and data electrode structures are formed with the same transparent electrode layer.
- 22. The IPS-LCD according to claim 21 wherein said transparent electrode layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of indium tin oxide, indium zinc oxide and indium lead oxide.
- 23. The IPS-LCD according to claim 19 wherein said pixel portions of said common and data electrode structures are formed with the same composite layer consisting of a transparent electrode layer and a metal layer.
 - 24. The IPS-LCD according to claim 23 wherein said metal layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of chromium, molybdenum, tantalum molybdenum, tungsten molybdenum, tantalum, aluminum silicide, copper and a combination thereof.
 - 25. The IPS-LCD according to claim 23 wherein said transparent electrode layer is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of indium tin oxide, indium zinc oxide and indium lead oxide.
 - 26. The IPS-LCD according to claim 19 wherein said passivation

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- structure is formed of a material selected from a group consisting of silicon nitride and silicon oxynitride.
- 27. The IPS-LCD according to claim 19 wherein said first and second insulating substrates are formed of light-transmitting glass.
- 5 28. The IPS-LCD according to claim 19 wherein said pixel portions of said common and said data electrode structures are both of a comb shape, and arranged opposite to each other with alternate comb teeth.